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**Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,
Latin America and the Caribbean**

Guatemala City, 2-6 October 2017

Item 4 of the provisional agenda**

**Implementation of the recommendations adopted
by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America
and the Caribbean****Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the
Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law
Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean****Note by the Secretariat**

1. The Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago, from 3 to 7 October 2016, adopted a set of recommendations following the consideration by working groups of the issues defined below.
2. In accordance with established practice, a questionnaire on the implementation of those recommendations was dispatched to Governments on 9 June 2017, together with information relating to the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. The present report briefly summarizes information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by Governments in reply to that questionnaire.
4. As of 16 August 2017, replies had been received from the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Those replies have been included in the present document.

* Available only in English, French and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

** [UNODC/HONLAC/27/1](#).



Issue 1: Regional and international initiatives to combat trafficking

Recommendation 1

1. Governments should ensure that inter-agency cooperation includes coordination and the regular exchange of information about trafficking groups, suspect vessels and current trends in *modus operandi*.
2. Argentina reported on inter-agency agreements with the Ministry of Transport and the Post Office to provide training on the detection of narcotics and chemical precursors. Joint Investigation Teams have been formed between the Federal Police and provincial police to dismantle drug trafficking organizations. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD) of Paraguay.
3. The Plurinational State of Bolivia indicated having relations with many countries on issues related to narcotrafficking and related.
4. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.
5. Chile reported that at the International level several coordination meetings were held with Peru, Argentina and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) to share information on new international routes, emerging threats and *modus operandi* of transnational criminal organizations. Several controlled delivery operations were carried out with Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The Public Prosecutor's Office convenes periodical meetings on new routes and *modus operandi* in maritime traffic.
6. Colombia reported exchange of information with various international agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Office of International Narcotics Affairs Law Enforcement (INL), the Drug Information Center (CDI), the European Police Office (Europol), the National Security Council of Panama, the National Agency against Crime of the United Kingdom, national border service (SENAFRONT), National Police of Ecuador, the National Anti-Drug Directorate of Peru (DIRANDRO) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
7. In Ecuador, the Ministry of the Interior and the National Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DNA), led inter-agency operational coordination and information exchange and international information exchange on illicit crops, types of drugs, organizations and criminal networks, *modus operandi*, and laboratories.
8. El Salvador reported signing the Global Container Control Programme. A Container Control Unit (UCC) was created in the Port of Acajutla. It also participates in AIRCOP and CRIMJUST. The Anti-Narcotics Division of the Police exchanges information with the Central American and Mexican police chiefs and counterparts in other countries. At the regional level, information exchange is carried out within the framework of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC).
9. France reported on several mechanisms for coordinating and exchanging information, including a Caribbean branch of the Central Office for the Suppression of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, based in Fort-de-France, Martinique and a cooperation network of internal security attachés, customs attachés and liaison officers in the Caribbean and Latin America. The Interministerial Center for Drug Training (CiFAD) has a partnership with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD).
10. Guatemala reported establishing Container Control Units in ports on the Pacific and Caribbean. Information systems are used to exchange information of the analysis of risk detected in the containers of import, export, transshipment and/or transit to other countries. The Superintendency of Tax Administration (SAT) and the Interinstitutional Commission against Contraband and Customs Fraud (COINCON) participated in operations organized by the World Customs Organization.

11. Honduras reported on the creation of the National Interinstitutional Security Force (FUSINA), consisting of: Supreme Court of Justice, Public Ministry, National Directorate of State Research and Intelligence, National Immigration Institute, National Police, Honduran Armed Forces.
12. In Italy, information exchange between national and international Law Enforcement Agencies is carried out by the DCSA (Central Directorate for Antidrug Services).
13. Mexico reported having created a Criminal Intelligence Network, composed of the Criminal Analysis Unit (UAC) and Information Analysis Units of the States, to support the Public Ministry and the operational units of the investigation services through the collection, analysis and dissemination of information. In addition, security institutions (SEDENA, SEMAR, CISEN, POLICE FEDERAL and PGR) coordinated their action through regular meetings.
14. Panama reported implementing inter-institutional cooperation and strengthening the police with a greater allocation of resources.
15. Paraguay signed agreements with state security and intelligence agencies of countries in the region for the exchange of information to dismantle criminal groups. Border agreements were signed with Argentina for the control of boats.
16. Spain's CITCO coordinates research, as well as strategic and situation reports on drug trafficking.
17. The United Kingdom conducts cooperation and coordination initiatives with international partners. In relation to maritime trafficking the United Kingdom works on regional and international initiatives. A recent example involved working with the United States of America and Spanish partners that resulted in the seizure of 2.4 tons of cocaine from a South American vessel in the Atlantic Ocean.

Recommendation 2

18. To enhance the effectiveness of countermeasures to combat illicit trafficking, Governments are encouraged to support the following interregional initiatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), the Container Control Programme and the strengthening of criminal investigation and criminal justice along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST).
19. Argentina reported being part of AIRCOP, the Container Control Programme and CRIMJUST.
20. The Plurinational State of Bolivia has started coordination with UNODC to launch AIRCOP and CRIMJUST projects.
21. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.
22. Chile indicated not being part of AIRCOP, the Global Container Control Programme or CRIMJUST. Risk Analysis Units were established in the Regional Directorates and Customs Administrations of the country to carry out analyses of Maritime operations.
23. Colombia is part of AIRCOP for the conduct of joint investigations and sharing knowledge on new modalities, routes and methods of concealment. Colombia also attended the "Fifth AIRCOP 2017 global meeting".
24. One of the pillars of the drug policy of Ecuador is cooperation with other countries, through the strengthening of appropriate channels of communication between police agencies, drug control units and international cooperation agencies.
25. El Salvador reported establishing a Joint Task Force on Airport Interdiction (GTCIA) at the International Airport "Monsenor Óscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdámez".

26. France reported providing technical support to the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), and participating in the Container Control Programme with specialized services to countries of Central and South America. France also provides technical assistance and capacity-building through CRIMJUST.
27. Guatemala is part of the Container Control Programme to reduce the use of sea cargo containers used for illicit trafficking in drugs and chemical precursors and carries out preventive actions in in Puerto Quetzal, Puerto Barrios and Puerto Santo Tomás de Castilla.
28. Honduras signed a memorandum of understanding with UNODC to participate in the Global Container Control Program. The country is not yet part of the AIRCOP and CRIMJUST projects but willing to participate.
29. Italy reported participating in AIRCOP.
30. Mexico's Attorney General's Office participates in the CRIMJUST programme through INTERPOL.
31. In Panama, under AIRCOP, the Joint Task Force on Airport Interdiction of the Airport Communications Project (JAITF) received the basic training on methods to combat airborne drug trafficking, profiling and identification of passenger and baggage risks, collection and exchange of information, interviewing methods and techniques, analysis of criminal networks and anti-corruption operations. JAITF officers received specialized training by the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL. Likewise, Panama is participating in the Container Control Programme and CRIMJUST.
32. Paraguay participates in the container control programme and AIRCOP.
33. Spain reported participating in the activities of the mentioned programmes.
34. The United Kingdom government supports countries in the Caribbean involved in AIRCOP. The United Kingdom works closely with drug source countries and transit States through capacity-building programmes and responds to all lawful requests for evidence in support of criminal proceedings.

Recommendation 3

35. Governments are encouraged to ratify the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and to update every six months any changes to their focal point details (including telephone numbers and email addresses) so as to ensure the accuracy of the information available in the directory of competent national authorities.
36. All respondents confirmed having ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and reporting in a timely manner all changes on focal point details under the Directory of Competent National Authorities.
37. The Plurinational State of Bolivia ratified the Convention in 1990, including the Reservation that it presented at the time of signing, as a claim that coca is not itself a narcotic or psychotropic substance.
38. El Salvador reported having updated the lists of substances classified as chemical precursors with the 13 substances approved by the Sixtieth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 2017.
39. Italian Law Enforcement Agencies have often resorted to Art. 17 of the 1988 Convention on the fight against drug trafficking by sea and, in such cases, it has been noticed that data reported in the list of competent authorities are not always updated.

Issue 2: Comprehensive and balanced drug-related policies through cooperation and coordination mechanisms among domestic authorities at all levels

Recommendation 4

40. Governments are encouraged to address the various aspects of the drug problem through intersectoral interventions at all levels as well as increased international cooperation to ensure an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach.

41. Argentina reported undertaking intersectoral interventions at all levels and through increased international cooperation. A Secretariat for Comprehensive Policies on Drugs (Sedronar) is responsible for policies on prevention, treatment and social integration under the National Drug Demand Reduction Plan 2016-2020. The guiding principles are de-stigmatization, gender perspective, intercultural approach, social and community participation, intersectorality, complementarity and intergovernmental articulation, evidence-based interventions, proportionality and specificity.

42. The Plurinational State of Bolivia reported having approved a Strategy for Combating Drug Trafficking and Controlling excess Coca Crops within the framework of the 2025 Patriotic Agenda and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020, under the principles of sovereignty, dignity, integrality and transparency. It establishes four pillars: Reduction of Supply, Reduction of Demand, Control of Excess Coca Crops and Shared International Responsibility. In 2017 a Law was adopted on Combating Trafficking in precursors. In the area of drug demand reduction, a Network for Integral Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of people with addictions was established.

43. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.

44. In Chile all aspects related to drug supply and demand reduction are coordinated internally. The Foreign Ministry addresses the multilateral level and international cooperation. The issue of drugs is also dealt with bilaterally, with mixed commissions with Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina and at the regional level with MERCOSUR, UNASUR, OAS, CELAC.

45. Colombia reported adopting in 2014, the National Plan for the promotion of health, prevention and care for the consumption of psychoactive substances, based on a public health approach. The Agreement for the ending of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace, concluded in 2016, recognizes that it is necessary to find a solution to the problem of illicit drugs for which a new vision is promoted that gives a different and differentiated treatment to consumption, organized crime associated with drug trafficking, ensuring a comprehensive approach to human rights and public health, differentiated and gender based. The Comprehensive Plan for Substitution of Illicit Crops aims to promote sustainable alternative development programmes, while preserving the environment and avoiding deforestation.

46. In 2015 Ecuador issued a new Drug Law, coordinating all concerned public and private entities and increasing efforts and resources invested. The Technical Secretariat for Drugs (Seted) coordinates health, education, economic and social inclusion, sports, culture, security and justice services. The country has made progress in institutional coordination in three main areas: (i) prevention of use and consumption; (ii) comprehensive care; and (iii) integral security.

47. El Salvador carried out the third “national study on the use of psychoactive substances in schools in 2016” to generate scientific data to guide prevention strategies, with the support of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and the technical assistance of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission of the Organization of American States (OID-CICAD/OAS).

48. France's Inter-Ministerial Mission to Combat Drugs and Addictive Behaviors (MILDECA) coordinates action against drugs.

49. Guatemala's Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Drug Addiction and Illicit Trafficking (SECCATID) coordinates the elaboration of a Public Policy framed within the Public Health, Human Rights, Security, Justice, Integral Development, Education, International Principles and the 2016-2020 Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission on Human Rights (CICAD/OAS). This Policy will cover Institutional Strengthening; Reduction of Demand; Reduction of Supply; Development and Human Rights; International Cooperation and Monitoring and Evaluation. Efforts have been made to strengthen the justice sector, resulting in the seizure of drugs, money and the dismantling of drug-related infrastructure.

50. Honduras reported having an Inter-Institutional Technical Board for the Reduction of Drug Demand, with the support of international organizations such as PAHO, UNODC, USAID, COPOLAD, CICAD, among others. Close collaboration with the justice operators is also maintained, through the inter-institutional technical mechanisms on reduction of the supply of drugs, control of chemical precursors and money-laundering.

51. Italy participates in discussions at the Horizontal Drugs Group of the Council of the EU meetings as well as Commission on Narcotics Drugs of the United Nations meetings to ensure integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach through international cooperation with all Member States.

52. The National Drug Policy Programme of Mexico addresses the global drug problem in an integrated, balanced manner and placing people at the centre of drug policy, fostering greater coordination among agencies and strengthening international cooperation. The Government has launched a series of dialogues based on the seven thematic areas of UNGASS 2016 for the sharing and discussion of experiences, trends, good practices and lessons learned. A Decree was passed in 2017 aimed at regulating the use of cannabis derivatives for medical and scientific research. Forums were held to analyse how best to develop policies to reduce violence and crime in the states, in collaboration with civil society organizations, the business sector, and state and municipal authorities. The Government of Mexico also promotes the incorporation of a gender perspective in drug policies including with regard to drug-related crimes.

53. Panama reported having a National Strategy carried by governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations, with international cooperation, aimed at reducing the drug demand and supply of drugs, as well as placing special emphasis on strengthening the institutional framework.

54. A Policy, Strategy and National Plan on Drugs has been drawn up by Paraguay and is pending approval. The country's Integrated National Programme with UNODC continued in the areas of organized crime and illicit trafficking; justice and anti-corruption; and reduction of drug demand and treatment.

55. In Spain, the National Drug Plan is responsible for the design and planning of drug policy: it includes Ministries of Health, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, regional and local authorities, security forces and bodies, judicial bodies, civil society and academia. A National Strategy on Drugs and Addictions 2017-2024 is being adopted.

56. The United Kingdom's 2017 Drug Strategy, promotes coordinated partnership-based approach at local, national and international levels to reduce the harms caused by drugs. The strategy sets out actions in education, health, safeguarding, criminal justice, housing/homelessness and employment. The Strategy includes a chapter on international drugs policy, understanding global trends, sharing evidence through global networks, and promoting human rights.

Recommendation 5

57. Governments are encouraged to ensure a balanced allocation of resources to both supply and demand reduction.

58. Argentina reported giving balanced attention to supply and demand and recognized that new challenges, threats and realities in relation to the world drug problem require a multidisciplinary, cross-cutting and comprehensive approach that addresses issues such as youth and childhood; socioeconomic vulnerability; inequality and violence; gender and discrimination; communities and human rights.

59. The Plurinational State of Bolivia indicated allocating more resources to the reduction of supply due to its situation of drug production and transit. However it also has established a Network for Integral Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of people with addictions.

60. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.

61. Chile indicated that the budget for the control of demand is higher than that for the control of supply.

62. Colombia reported making efforts to balance demand reduction of drugs, recognizing that drug use has been increasing significantly in recent years.

63. Ecuador promotes a balanced approach to drugs based on human rights. Due to its geographical location, Ecuador needs to maintain detection capabilities, interdiction, control and prosecution of transnational criminal organizations. With regard to public policies aimed at reducing demand, the policy axis is the human being, taking from a social, health and safety. In addition, activities are carried out with the community through the Ministry of Sport, for a good use of free time.

64. In El Salvador the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2016-2021 is financed by General Budget of the Nation.

65. France takes a balanced and comprehensive approach to the problem of drugs, which is reflected in the allocation of funds.

66. Guatemala's SECCATID requested a budget increase, with the objective of strengthening human resources and creating regional headquarters, which will allow the expansion of services in prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

67. Historically in Honduras the area of supply reduction has had greater resources, however, authorities have made efforts to balance the resources allocated, implementing larger projects in the area of prevention. The Office for the Administration of Seized Assets (OABI) allocates a percentage of assets seized from drug trafficking to treatment centres.

68. Italy follows a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction, ensuring a balanced allocation of resources.

69. In Mexico activities aimed at reducing supply and demand are carried out under the Federal Expenditure Budget approved annually by the Congress of the Union. As of 2008 the budget has been allocated with a gender perspective to the dependencies of the Federal Public Administration in order to promote actions that guarantee substantive equality between women and men.

70. The sources of financing of the National Drug Strategy 2012-2017 of Panama are the General Budget of the Nation; proceedings from seized assets, contributions from international organizations and donations.

71. In Spain resources are allocated from budget allocations, at the national, regional or local level. Other resources derive from the drug seized assets, for both demand and supply reduction activities.

72. The United Kingdom Drug Strategy 2017 sets out a balanced and comprehensive approach to reducing demand and restricting supply, while also supporting dependent individuals to recover from their dependence and driving international action. As such all resources are balanced accordingly.

Recommendation 6

73. Governments are encouraged to promote proportionate national sentencing policies for drug-related offences and consider, where appropriate and applicable, in accordance with national legal systems, alternatives to conviction or punishment, such as measures for treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

74. A Working Group was created in Argentina with the purpose of implementing drug treatment courts at the federal level. Sentencing policies for drug-related offences included alternatives to conviction or punishment.

75. The Plurinational State of Bolivia reported having undertaken, in compliance with the conventions, international standards and good practices, a reform of its penal system, to include alternative penalties to imprisonment, such as social work and security measures, based on the principle of proportionality.

76. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.

77. Chile reported that a new law distinguishing the consumer from the trafficker or microtrafficker, allowing courts to differentiate whether the substances are intended for trafficking or only personal consumption. The Drug Treatment Courts Programme for offenders under judicial supervision, provides treatment and rehabilitation judicially supervised to problematic drug users who have committed crime for the first time.

78. Colombia reported having a pilot model similar to the Drug Treatment Courts called the Judicial Follow-up to Drug Treatment Programme in the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents. Under this model, a drug-dependent offender voluntarily agrees to receive treatment under judicial supervision. The Havana Peace Agreement establishes a differential criminal treatment for small farmers of illicit crops.

79. In Ecuador, the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Worship (MJDHC) and the Judiciary Council are currently implementing substitution measures such as the use of electronic surveillance devices. The enactment of the maximum allowable quantities for consumption constitutes a significant advance in order not to penalize the consumption of drugs.

80. The Penal Code of El Salvador establishes alternative penalties to imprisonment, such as the weekend arrest, house arrest, treatment. Parole assistance is used for those people who have been prosecuted for drug possession offences considered to be a misdemeanour. In this case, the judge may issue alternative penalties that do not imply deprivation of liberty, such as referral to treatment.

81. France reported following a “controlled penalization” approach providing for alternative measures to imprisonment for drug-related offences. Measures include training courses on the dangers of the use of narcotic drugs, referral to a health and social structure, therapeutic injunctions.

82. The “Development and Human Rights” section of Guatemala’s Public Policy on drugs covers the application of alternative measures to imprisonment to drug-related minor offences, as a commitment of the State to the adoption of internationally agreed criteria in this field and seeking answers that focus on the person but not on the substance. Judges of children have chosen to send users to SECCATID treatment centres, thereby preventing the deprivation of liberty of adolescents and adults facing criminal prosecution for petty drug offences.

83. In the Code of Criminal Procedure of Honduras, substitute measures are established for drug users and the opportunity criterion is followed in the case of possession of drugs. The Law stipulates that security measures are imposed on consumers, and different penalties are established for persons who report drug-related offences.

84. Italian legislation provides for different sanctions, according to the seriousness of crime. Only administrative measures (such as the suspension of the driving licence, of the passport, of the gun licence, of the residence permit or similar documents), accompanied by treatment were foreseen in case of personal use of drugs. Penal sanctions (detention and fines) are foreseen only for possessing significant quantities. If a drug addict is sentenced to imprisonment, he may request to be referred to social services for treatment.

85. Mexico established a Federal Alternative Justice Committee on Drug Offenses, including relevant federal agencies, representatives of the judiciary and the National Conference of Attorneys to promote the issue of alternatives to imprisonment and proportionality of sentences agreed at UNGASS 2016. The Committee has promoted the Addiction Treatment Courts Programme and has developed diagnoses, coordinated actions and promoted legislative reforms to implement alternatives to imprisonment.

86. Panama reported on a new Law to prevent money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The main objective is to regulate new sectors of the Panamanian economy and productive activities, as well as to prevent the financing of terrorism and to adapt the new recommendations of the FATF group.

87. The Criminal Code in force in Spain provides for the possibility that the judge take into account drug addiction as an extenuating condition. It is also left to the discretion of the judge to decide that the sentence of imprisonment imposed in the sentence be replaced by treatment of drug addiction outside the penitentiary. In all Spanish prisons there are socio-sanitary services of prevention, treatment and reintegration of inmates who are also addicts.

88. The United Kingdom is committed to implementing a proportionate criminal justice response to drug-related offences and alongside punitive sanctions, the United Kingdom criminal justice system can consider use of health-based, rehabilitative interventions to address the drivers behind the crime and help prevent further substance misuse and offending.

Recommendation 7

89. Governments are encouraged to promote the active involvement of law enforcement agencies in early detection and referral to treatment services of people with substance use disorders.

90. Argentina reported providing its police with practical and up-to-date knowledge in relation to the intervention with people in situation of intoxication.

91. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had developed a protocol for the control of drug consumption and availability in educational units and in the secondary school population, involving the Ministries of Interior, Education and Health, Departmental and Municipal Autonomous Governments, the Educational Community (directors, teachers, parents).

92. Chile's National Service for the Prevention and Treatment of Drugs and Alcohol (SENDA) implements the Early Detection, Brief Interventions and Treatment Referral (DIT) programme to detect at an early stage people at risk of abuse of alcohol and other drugs to intervene with them and reduce the consequences and associated damages and refer them to specialized treatment programmes.

93. Colombia reported giving a comprehensive attention to consumption of psychoactive substances. This includes interventions to prevent the use of psychoactive substances, treatment and for the reduction of damages and risks.
94. Ecuador reported on changes at the normative level to apply the principle of proportionality of penalties, differentiating levels of responsibility — without implying impunity — for those who have developed illicit practices.
95. France strengthened judges' awareness of alternative prison programmes, which allow consumers to be treated.
96. Guatemala's SECCATID has an Early Detection Prevention programme for children. The Public Policy coordinated by SECCATID includes demand reduction. As to supply reduction, the Ministry of the Interior's anti-drug unit carries out operations against drug trafficking.
97. In Honduras anti-doping tests are carried out at the request of public and private institutions. With regard to early detection, both the community police and the Ministry of Education maintain close communication with the Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Drug Dependence (IHADFA).
98. Under the Italian legislation, drug possession for personal use is subject to compulsory administrative procedures that may lead to referral to treatment.
99. Mexico reported strengthening the process of referral to the health sector of dependent consumers who are not charged and prosecuted for possession offences. Likewise, a change of focus is favoured in the institutions of justice and health, so that offenders who present abuse or dependence on psychoactive substances that are considered to be determinant for the commission of the crime, receive medical treatment and are not treated as offenders. Similarly, early detection and brief intervention actions are promoted for those who present abuse of or dependence on psychoactive substances and who may incur legal responsibilities.
100. Panama reported on a series of programmes and projects aimed at preventing drug abuse, among which the "Prevention and Comprehensive Care Program for Adolescents at Social Risk", the "We Are Winners" programme, and the project "I want to live without drugs", implemented by national, local and international agencies.
101. The United Kingdom ensures law enforcement agencies are involved in early detection and referral to treatment services of people with substance use disorders. Drug testing on arrest supports police forces in monitoring new patterns around drugs.

Issue 3: Countering illicit traffic in new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and precursors

Recommendation 8

102. Governments are encouraged to establish collaborative relationships with their domestic chemical industries that raise the awareness and knowledge of scheduled and non-scheduled precursors and substances that may be diverted for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs.
103. Argentina reported having signed in 2016 agreements with different chambers of commerce and industry, specialized agencies on the control of chemical precursors.
104. The Plurinational State of Bolivia indicated having signed agreements with the different countries of the region on pre-notifications of imports of scheduled and non-scheduled substances in order to prevent their diversion to the illicit manufacture of drugs.
105. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.

106. Chile maintains a list of controlled chemical substances that could be used in the production of illicit drugs. Training and periodic inspections are carried out, and there is a flow of information between companies and authorities to reduce the supply of psychoactive drugs.

107. Colombia reported on voluntary cooperation between the Government and the private sector based on training and chemicals and information exchange on unusual and suspicious activities in the management of these substances. The Ministry of Justice and Law entered into agreements with the National Association of Employers of Colombia-ANDI and Ecopetrol SA for the exchange of information to prevent the diversion of substances and chemical products into illicit drug production.

108. In Ecuador, inter-institutional meetings are held with ministries and competent authorities to address issues related to drugs, chemicals and precursors, to overcome legal obstacles and create training plans for judicial entities and private companies.

109. In El Salvador the National Directorate of Medicines carries out a constant awareness-raising work, through the training of the personnel of the companies importing and marketing precursor substances, for their correct management, preventing diversion to illicit uses.

110. France's MNCPC signed with industry a partnership agreement aimed at preventing the diversion of chemical precursors and equipment to illicit drug production. The aim of this voluntary code of conduct is to increase the active surveillance of chemical precursors.

111. Guatemala reported that the Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare has good communication and relation with the Chemicals Trade Union. Training on the subject of regulation and control of precursors and controlled chemical substances can be scheduled at the request of interested parties. Trainings can also be programmed with the College of Pharmacists of Guatemala, related pharmaceutical and related products that use precursors and controlled substances.

112. In Honduras the health authorities are in contact with the companies in charge of importing and distributing chemicals. A Permanent Interinstitutional Technical Commission for Chemical Precursors and Synthetic Drugs also carries out regular inspections.

113. Through the Group of Experts on Drug Precursors of the European Commission, Italy took part in drawing up the Guidelines on the cooperation with the private industry aimed at setting up a code of conduct and common procedures on precursors diversion and at improving synergies between law enforcement and private industry.

114. Mexico reported having signed a collaboration agreement with the industry for the use of chemical substances in line with INCB recommendations. The Government has continued to hold seminars with industry and periodic meetings with the industrial chambers to provide up-to-date information. In this context, Mexico is positioned as an international leader in the implementation of cooperation policies between the government and the industrial sector.

115. In Panama, the Chemical Control Unit of CONAPRED regulates the operations carried out by the industry in the management of this type of substances, through several mechanisms, such as the granting of permits and the continuous inspections of operators.

116. The Government of Spain has signed a voluntary collaboration agreement with the Business Federation of the Spanish Chemical Industry (FEIQUE), to obtain information on licit and illicit uses and suspicious transactions.

117. The United Kingdom is in contact with representatives from industry bodies and the individual companies themselves so that awareness is raised and knowledge is shared.

Recommendation 9

118. Where they are not already doing so, Governments should encourage their authorities to use the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system supported by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to confirm the legitimacy of all parties involved in international transactions in precursor chemicals, including those shipments that are in transit.

119. All respondents reported using regularly the PEN Online system for the control of precursors.

Recommendation 10

120. Governments are encouraged to develop their forensic capacity to analyse the chemical composition of new psychoactive substances and share this information with their counterparts across the region.

121. Argentina has a Drug Price, Purity and Potency programme for seized drugs. A Study of Characterization and Chemical Composition of Narcotic Drugs is under way for the detection of new psychoactive substances. Argentina also participated in trainings provided by the Mexican Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Justice of Colombia on synthetic drugs, NPS and their precursors.

122. The Center for Technical and Scientific Research in Toxicology and Controlled Substances of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (CITESC), established contact with Paraguay and Peru to coordinate and exchange information regarding NPS.

123. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.

124. Chile counts on a "National Board of New Psychoactive Substances", an inter-institutional body whose objective is to study the phenomenon. It also publishes an annual report that determines the incorporation of the drugs into national control lists.

125. The Colombian Observatory on Drugs has implemented an early warning system on emerging drugs, to prevent and reduce their impact, as part of the National Plan for the Promotion of Health, Prevention and Care of Psychoactive Substances Use 2014-2021 based on the analyses carried out by the drug forensic laboratories of the Office of the Attorney General, the National Police and the Institute of Forensic Sciences.

126. In Ecuador the main substances of consumption have been characterized, nevertheless more resources are required to be able to establish chemical analyses of several components, as well as to establish samples of seized drugs.

127. El Salvador reported that the Scientific Division of the Police is managing cooperation with other countries for training in the analysis of new psychoactive substances.

128. In France, the National Institute of Forensic Science (INPS) uses a System of Uniform Treatment of Narcotic Products (STUPS) for analyses requested by the judiciary or the police. This database also provides information to the French Observatory for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT), in case of discovery of a new product. OFDT is part of the early warning system of the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and Europol for detecting and identifying NPS.

129. Guatemala's National Institute of Forensic Science and the Laboratories of the Controlled Substances Section analyses trafficked drugs.

130. Honduras reported that toxicology laboratory staff has been trained. Collaboration was started with the United Nations to obtain reference standards. The General Directorate of Forensic Medicine is developing a research project to

determine drug-related deaths. The National Police is in the process of creating a forensic laboratory.

131. DCSA is the national contact point for Italy within the United Nations IONICS platform in charge of the information exchange on NPS.

132. Mexico reported participating in Operation MMA on the use of monomethylamine in the manufacture of illicit drugs, in particular ETA and new psychoactive substances (NPS) and the way in which it is diverted to Clandestine laboratories. The laboratories of the General Coordination of Criminal Investigation Services were internationally certified by the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB), under international forensic standards.

133. Paraguay participates in the early warning advisory programmes for early detection of new substances and in the international collaborative exercise sample exchange.

134. In Spain, official analysis laboratories are systematically reporting the chemical composition of the new psychoactive substances detected in the country, in order to notify them to the European early warning system (EWS). The Spanish early warning system (SEAT) collects all data relating to new substances detected and disseminates such data. Spain is part of the European early warning system managed by the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

135. The United Kingdom government has enhanced the capability of its forensic service providers to analyse emerging new psychoactive substances through its Forensic early warning system, which brings together expertise from operational forensic laboratories, chemical standard suppliers and law enforcement agencies to ensure the earliest identification possible. Results of analysis from United Kingdom forensic laboratories continue to be shared at the regional level via the EMCDDA.

Issue 4: Mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes: a gender-responsive approach to addressing the world drug problem

Recommendation 11

136. Governments are encouraged to collect and analyse gender and age disaggregated data to obtain more information about the situation, role and circumstances of women drug offenders, with a view to identifying factors that continue to make women and girls vulnerable to exploitation and involvement in drug-related crime, including as couriers, in order to implement broad-based prevention, primary care, treatment and reintegration programmes.

137. Argentina reported having established a Comprehensive Form for operational Communications, which allows the collection of information, broken down by sex and age of detainees for possession or trafficking of narcotics.

138. The Plurinational State of Bolivia indicated its intention to carry out studies on the characterization of consumption of controlled substances and other psychosocial risks in penitentiary centres and implement actions necessary for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty. Based on this information, demand reduction actions focused on women will be formulated.

139. Chile reported having this information available in general statistical terms. However, a particular analysis report has not yet been produced with a gender perspective.

140. In Colombia, the National Police, the Attorney General and the National Penitentiary and Prison Institute conduct analyses of trends in the female population as regards the crime of trafficking, manufacturing or carrying narcotics, in order to know the factors that influence these women to commit such crimes.

141. Ecuador reported keeping updated records of persons detained in drug related offences, differentiating age, sex, gender, nationality and categorization according to type of participation.

142. The French government encourages the collection of specific data by age and sex. The various drug law enforcement agencies collect and analyse information on the sex and age of offenders. France participates regularly in the ESPAD survey, which focuses on the practices of children and adolescents aged 11 to 17 years.

143. Guatemala reported that its National Observatory on Drugs registers and generates statistics by Gender and Age in regard of the beneficiaries of SECCATID treatment programmes. The Ministry of the Interior also receives information on drug seizures, which specify data by gender and age. The new Public Policy approach that is being coordinated by SECCATID includes the demographic data of the population served, with the objective of elaborating programmes focusing on gender equality, cultural groups, age range, among others. SECCATID personnel have been trained to provide treatment to the female population.

144. Italy is involved in developing national and international programmes for promoting gender equality and mainstreaming gender in drug-related policies.

145. Mexico's Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Public Security, under the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), has the capacity to develop tools to measure and monitor the gender component, in particular to conduct and analyse data disaggregated by sex and age of women who have committed drug-related offences. The Institutional System of Statistical Information (SIIE) records the detainees and persons being investigated.

146. Panama reported having statistical data by sex and age of persons charged with drug offences and those who are in treatment and reintegration.

147. Spain reported that the General Population Survey and that of students from 14 to 18 years old collect data differentiated by gender. The National Plan on Drugs also collaborates with the bodies responsible at the national level for the defence of the interests of women (Government Delegation against Gender Violence and Women's Institute and for Equal Opportunities). The gender approach is one of the guiding principles of the National Drugs Strategy 2009-2016.

148. Offender-related databases in the United Kingdom routinely record both age and gender.

Recommendation 12

149. Governments are encouraged to include gender and age disaggregated data about people subject to judicial or criminal proceedings when reporting on the implementation of the recommendations made at the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies.

150. The Plurinational State of Bolivia indicated that the analyses of information, broken down by sex and age, generated by the General Direction against Drug Trafficking (DGSC FELCN) are included for criminal and judicial follow-ups, in order to comply with the recommendations of the meetings of the Heads of National Organisms Responsible for Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking.

151. The Office of the Prosecutor of Chile gets this information from collaborating agencies of the police.

152. The Government of Colombia reported having information on arrested and convicted persons disaggregated by age and sex. This information is available to the general public and may be included in reports.

153. Updated databases are maintained in Ecuador with regard to the judicial procedures of detained citizens. There is follow-up of both the Ministry of

Interior/National Police and the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Worship on the status of legal proceedings.

154. In El Salvador, the Supreme Court of Justice has a record of the Court's cases disaggregated by sex.

155. France's law enforcement and judicial services as well as OFDT regularly collect and analyse information on sex and age of offenders and data on consumption and addictive behaviours.

156. Guatemala reported that information on persons detained in relation to drug use or trafficking, received at the National Observatory on Drugs from the Judicial Branch, does not contain a breakdown by sex and age.

157. The Honduran Observatory on Drugs produces an annual statistical report, which disaggregates data by sex and age, including women who have committed drug-related offences.

158. In Italy, this activity is carried out as part of DCSA tasks.

159. Panama has computer databases at offices specialized in drug offences. Training is provided on adequate management of statistics.

160. Spain produces an annual report containing data disaggregated by multiple indicators, including by sex and age, in respect of persons detained for trafficking in narcotics.

161. The United Kingdom is content to provide this data as appropriate and where relevant.

Recommendation 13

162. Governments are encouraged to ensure non-discriminatory access to health-care services for women, including in prison, and to develop gender-sensitive prevention, primary care, treatment and reintegration policies and programmes.

163. Argentina is a signatory to the Declaration for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of All Forms of Violence Against Women and implements specific programmes to increase women's access to treatment, such as treatment for pregnant women. The gender perspective is one of the guiding principles of the National Plan for Drug Demand Reduction 2016-2020.

164. The Bolivian Policy for Integral Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of people with addictions and their environment incorporates guidelines for the implementation, access, monitoring and evaluation of treatment programmes for persons deprived of their liberty, as well as gender and generational perspectives.

165. Brazil indicated having complied with this recommendation.

166. In Chile, the gender perspective is a transversal part of the demand reduction area of the National Strategy on Drugs 2009-2018. A programme for the Specific Treatment of Women incorporates the gender dimension in treatment by addressing specific needs of women, offering them childcare opportunities. Likewise, the programme for persons in conflict with justice, incarcerated or on parole, considers the gender perspective.

167. Colombia reported on several normative and technical developments to improve access to treatment that incorporate specific actions for women. A pilot experience to deal with problematic drug use with a gender focus was conducted in the city of Cali and could be scaled up at the national level.

168. Ecuador reported having made significant progress since 2008 in the care of persons deprived of their liberty, as well as in the area of treatment and health. Joint projects with UNODC have been implemented in order to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights to care of all citizens. Outpatient treatment centres continued to be opened.

169. El Salvador indicated that the programmes and policies for prevention, primary care, treatment and reintegration implemented in the National Health System are aimed at the general population. The National Anti-Drug Strategy 2016-2021, also focusses prevention programmes on vulnerable populations, including pregnant women.

170. France reported that policies to prevent crime and alternative measures to prosecution are aimed at all audiences without discrimination. There are women-specific activities in detention which may lead to discharge. There are reception and care facilities for women who use drugs, especially women with children.

171. In Guatemala SECCATID raised the need to strengthen and update programmes of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, incorporating gender and age perspectives.

172. Honduras reported that, the Annual Operational Plans in all state entities include a gender approach. There are also special clinics for women's care. Drug prevention and human rights training are conducted in the Penitentiary Centers.

173. Italy is encouraging non-discriminatory access to health-care services for women. In 2017 Italy organized a Seminar on Women and Drugs: from policy to good practice, along with the Council of Europe, to highlight good practices as well as to encourage better ones and to identify the most common problems faced by women who suffer from addiction disorders.

174. Respect for human rights, such as the promotion and protection of the right to health of drug users is a priority for Mexico. Mexico considers that it is necessary to recognize the different impact of the drug problem on men and women, thus analysing the drug problem comprehensively from a perspective of gender, including differentiated patterns of consumption, as well as production and trafficking patterns. The National Institute of Women (INMUJERES) signed an agreement with the National Commission against Addictions (CONADIC), in order to protect the rights of people with addiction and health problems. CONADIC works with the Penitentiary General Directorate in a programme to achieve a diagnosis of women with consumption problems in Penitentiary Centers.

175. Panama designs and implements programmes to prevent drug use in the universal, selective and indicated modalities, discourage the desire of drug consumption in the juvenile population, promote prevention in communities, in coordination with civil society, prevent drug use in penitentiary centres. Specific actions are undertaken to prevent drug use in the workplace and prioritize the prevention of drug use among the female population.

176. Drug addiction in Spain is considered a chronic disease and people of both sexes who suffer from it have the right to be treated by the National Health System. The right of prisoners to receive the same health care as the rest of the population is also recognized, for both men and women.

177. The United Kingdom is committed to ensuring that services respond to gender and within the United Kingdom there are a number of women-only health-care services, including in prisons. The Drug Strategy 2017 also recognizes the unique drivers behind drug misuse in women, including intimate partner violence and sex work and is working across Government to address these issues.

Recommendation 14

178. Governments are encouraged to amend legislation to allow for proportionate sentencing and use, where applicable and possible and according to national legal systems, of alternatives to imprisonment for women drug offenders, in particular, for pregnant women and women with caretaking responsibilities, in line with international instruments such as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of

Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

179. Argentina reported having introduced amendments to its legislation which empower the judge to order house arrest for pregnant women, mothers of girls and boys up to five years of age, or who are responsible for persons with disabilities.

180. The new Penal Code of the Plurinational State of Bolivia provides for substitute measures for pregnant women, and women who are in charge of other persons such as children.

181. Legislation has not been modified in Chile in this regard, but there are the necessary guarantees of protection for pregnant women to access health services while they are deprived of liberty. Likewise, prisons contain exclusive spaces for inmates and their children, who may be with them until they are 2 years old.

182. Colombian law allows the execution of the custodial sentence in the place of residence to female heads of household and establishes that the preventive detention with respect to a woman head of family, will be replaced by the house arrest. The Havana Peace Agreement establishes differential criminal treatment for women in poverty, with family charges, convicted of drug offences.

183. In Ecuador there are entities such as the Public Defender that guarantee due process and ensure the rights of people who allegedly committed a crime. There are also penalties provided according to the quantities of scheduled substances. A presidential decree allowed the release of persons who have been used by criminal groups as human carriers of drugs.

184. In El Salvador a Law against Discrimination of Women obliges State institutions to take action to achieve equality of women and men in all spheres of life, including when making judicial assessments on the imposition of penalties.

185. In France, where a sentence of imprisonment for a woman who is more than twelve weeks pregnant is to be enforced, the public prosecutor or the sentencing judge shall endeavour by any means to either postpone such execution or to ensure that the sentence is carried out in an open environment.

186. Guatemala's Public Policy stipulates the need to examine the promotion of legal reforms related to drug offences observing international principles such as the principle of proportionality in relation to the imposition of penalties.

187. The Criminal Procedure Code of Honduras establishes substitute measures for pregnant women. The Criminal Code provides that pregnant women shall not be deprived of their liberty until 6 months after having given birth.

188. The Italian legal system provides for the compulsory suspension of the enforcement of a non-pecuniary penalty for pregnant women and up to the first birthday of the child. The Law also provides for the establishment of less severe correctional facilities for mothers. Women sentenced to prison terms not exceeding 4 years are put under house arrest. In 2012 Italy promoted a resolution titled "Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies" at the 55th Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

189. According to Mexico's Criminal Code, in the case of pregnant women or nursing mothers, the court may order preventive detention to be carried out at the place of residence or at a medical centre. The penalty may be replaced by a security measure when the pregnant woman has a precarious state of health. The Code of Criminal Procedures provides that, in the case of pregnant women or mothers during breastfeeding, the court may order preventive custody to be carried out at the domicile. The Law regulates the substitution of the sentence by the judge. Mexico is amending the National Code of Penal Procedures, the General Health Law, the Federal Penal Code and the National Criminal Execution Law, with respect to detention,

prosecution, sentencing and imprisonment of women, with the purpose of incorporating the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, as well as to promote the development of a system based on the proportionality of the penalty.

190. The Special Law on Drugs of Panama includes articles on prevention of drug abuse, treatment of addictions, development of prevention campaigns, sponsorship of programmes and demand reduction projects through the National Commission for the Study and Prevention of Drug Related Offenses (CONAPRED). The General Directorate of the Penitentiary System promotes and develops programmes in all the penitentiary centres of the country, with the fundamental purpose of promoting reinsertion in society.

191. In Spain alternatives to jail sentences are decided by the judge. Among the personal conditions taken into account are the condition of women who are pregnant or responsible for the care of other people.

192. The United Kingdom's sentencing guidelines support the judiciary to take a wide range of factors into account, promoting proportionality and consistency in sentencing for drug-related offences.
